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remains of apparent Pottsville age in beds subjacent to the Caney shale. The final correlation of the Mississippian faunas of northwestern Arkansas and Oklahoma must rest until much more investigation upon them has been completed.

S. W.

The Early Paleozoic Bryozoa of the Baltic Provinces. By RAY S. BASSLER. U.S. National Museum Bulletin 77.

In this paper the stratigraphy of the Ordovician and the lower part of the Silurian rocks of the Baltic provinces is considered briefly and the bryozoan fauna is described and figured. Complete faunal lists of the formations are also given.

The Paleozoic rocks of this region have usually been considered as representing a complete section of the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian systems, with the exception of the Middle Cambrian. The bryozoan faunas indicate, however, that instead of the whole of the Ordovician being present only the Beekmantown (Canadian of Ulrich), the Black River (of Ulrich), and the earliest Trenton are represented. The Lyckholm and Bornholm beds, which have been hitherto correlated with the Utica, are believed to be of Richmond age and are placed at the base of the Silurian.

For the purpose of comparison, the stratigraphy of the Upper Mississippi Valley region is reviewed and the bryozoan faunas of these formations are considered briefly. Reference is made to the strata and faunas of the same age in Arctic America. From the comparison of the faunas, it is decided that the faunas of the Ordovician and the early Silurian of the Baltic provinces and of central and northern America were derived from the Arctic region. The resemblance between the faunal elements requiring shore-line conditions for migration is strong but not nearly so marked as in the types not dependent on these conditions. The resemblance is especially marked in the case of the bryozoa, for out of the 237 species found in the Ordovician and Richmond beds of the Baltic region, 86, or over one-third, are also known from America, and many others are closely allied forms.

The greater portion of the bulletin is taken up with the description of some 200 species of bryozoa. The figures for each species are inserted in the text, and this should prove a great advantage over the usual method of separating the description and the figures. The figures, although printed on rather soft paper, are, with few exceptions, very clear, and there should be no trouble in using them for identification.

Fourteen plates are made up of copies of Dybowski's original figures of many of the species, of figures showing the surface features of several species which were not well illustrated when originally published, and of figures showing the nature of occurrence and the association of the bryozoa in the rocks.

In view of the large number of species common to the Baltic and the central and northern American regions, the paper is an important contribution to the literature of the American as well as to that of the European bryozoa.

L. C. S.

Advance Chapters from Mineral Resources for the Calendar Year 1910: Mica, Graphite, Fuller's Earth, Quartz and Feldspar. Washington, U.S. Geol. Survey.

Mica, by DOUGLAS B. STERRETT: After introductory paragraphs on the micas of commercial importance and their occurrence and uses, the statistics for production are given, North Carolina, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Colorado, South Carolina, New Mexico, and Massachusetts contributed to the total. The value of production of both sheet and scrap increased over that for 1909, in spite of a slight drop in tonnage of the latter.

Graphite, by EDSON S. BASTIN: The United States produced a little less than 10 per cent of the world's production in 1910, New York and Pennsylvania giving more than half the total value. The year's production, totaling $377,176, exceeded all previous years in value. Artificial graphite was produced amounting to nearly $1,000,000 in value, and imports amounted to $1,872,592. Production by states is discussed and a paragraph on treatment of the raw material is added.

Fuller's Earth, by JEFFERSON MIDDLETON: A slight drop in tonnage and in average price per ton caused a noticeable decrease in the output for 1910. Florida produced more than all other states combined at a price slightly above the average for the United States. The total value of the product for the year was $293,709, more than twice the value of imported material.

Quartz and Feldspar, by EDSON S. BASTIN: Introductory paragraphs discuss kinds of material, methods of grinding, and uses. The production of quartz showed a drop of 53 per cent in tonnage and 22 per cent in value, as compared with 1909. The decrease was due to diminished production of quartz for flux in copper smelting and the shutting down